Kingston City Hall National Historic Site of Canada: Archaeological Conservation Plan
Kingston City Hall National Historic Site of Canada: Archaeological Conservation Plan

Prepared for:  City of Kingston
               216 Ontario Street
               Kingston, Ontario K7L 2Z3

Prepared by:  Susan M. Bazely, MA, Senior Archaeologist
              Nadine Kopp, B.A., Archaeological Technician

CATARAQUI ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION
611 Princess Street
Kingston, Ontario
K7L 1E1

Phone/Fax 613-542-3483
E-mail carf@carf.info

March, 2010
CONTENTS

CONTENTS i

FIGURES ii

INTRODUCTION 1

BACKGROUND 5
  Summary of Kingston City Hall Site Area 5
  In Situ Resources 7
  Removed Resources 16
  Potential Resources 22

SITE INTERPRETATION 26
  Existing Interpretation 26
  Recommendations for Interpretation 27

RECOMMENDATIONS 29
  Archaeology 29
  Collections 30
  Interpretation 30

REFERENCES 31

APPENDICES 33
  Appendix B: Project Crew C.V.’s 51
# FIGURES

Figure 1: Study area location.  

Figure 2: Excavation in progress.  

Figure 3: City Hall the day after the 1865 fire (12 January 1865, *British Whig*).  

Figure 4: Initial Stage 2, 2002.  

Figure 5: 2003 investigations uncover remains of Market Wing.  

Figure 6: *In situ* archaeological resources plan.  

Figure 7: Stairway to lower level of 1844 Market Wing.  

Figure 8: Flagstone sidewalk at top of stairs.  

Figure 9: West wall of Market Square Pavilion.  

Figure 10: North end of east wall of Market Wing.  

Figure 11: Butcher's shambles foundation wall.  

Figure 12: Strata and structural material associated with the Market Wing during the 1865 fire.  

Figure 13: 2D and 2E east profile.  

Figure 14: Close-up of privy deposit, 2D.  

Figure 15: Recording excavations at Market Square.  

Figure 16: Protecting *in situ* resources, 2D prior to construction.  

Figure 17: Stemware from the privy.  

Figure 18: Harness bells from 3E1.  

Figure 19: Stamped pearlware porringer from the privy, 2D.  

Figure 20: Creamware chamber pot with cat's eye decoration from the privy, 2D.  

Figure 21: Leather scraps from 2E35.
Figure 22: Excavated box drain in 2N.

Figure 23: The Weigh House foundations.

Figure 24: Artifacts in civic collection.

Figure 25: Artifact requiring conservation.

Figure 26: Conserved butcher's cleavers from Market excavations.

Figure 27: Archaeological potential plan.

Figure 28: Raised entrance to former jail cells.

Figure 29: Wooden floor boards of former jail cells.

Figure 30: Elevation change in north basement of Market Wing.

Figure 31: Portion of the Market Square display in the Kingston Archaeological Centre.

Figure 32: Example of interpretive signage at Fort Henry NHSC, Garrison Hospital.
The City of Kingston required the preparation of an Archaeological Conservation Plan for Kingston City Hall National Historic Site of Canada (NHSC) including the Market Square area as part of a Management Plan for the site. The Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation agreed to undertake the preparation of the archaeological conservation plan between January and March 2010.

This report provides an overview of the important archaeological resources (in situ and removed) of the site, and how they should be conserved. It also provides guidelines for City Staff on how to approach specific issues (such as utilities or maintenance work), care of archaeological items in the civic collection, and recommendations on how to interpret the site. This report is to be part of a broader document designed to identify, protect, and promote the cultural heritage resources of the site. The study area for this report is considered as the block bounded by Brock Street to the north, Ontario Street to the east, Market Street to the south, and King Street to the west.

Figure 1: Study area location.
Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation staff were involved in conducting the stage 2-4 excavations around Kingston City Hall NHSC and specifically Market Square as well as other adjacent properties, including the Gilad Parking Lot. An assessment of archaeological potential was completed by the Foundation in 1986 prior to the implementation of the Ministry’s Technical Guidelines in 1993 (Appendix A). Archaeologist Susan Bazely was also a Team Member for the preparation of the Kingston City Hall Commemorative Integrity Statement and contributed to the Market Square Revitalization commemorative book plaque. Foundation experience includes participating in the preparation of other Kingston National Historic Site CIS documents and management plans.

The preparation of the archaeological conservation plan has drawn on the expertise of Senior Archaeologist Susan Bazely to prepare the review and summarise information and prepare recommendations. Appropriate City staff were consulted when applicable and included Marcus Letourneau, Heritage Planner in the Planning and Development Department, and Gordon Robinson, Curator, Cultural Services Department. An Archaeological Technician tabulated data and assembled appropriate illustration and mapping. See Appendix B for Foundation staff c.v.’s.
The archaeological conservation plan will:

• provide an overview of important archaeological resources including:
  • *in situ* and removed
  • how the resources should be conserved

• provide guidelines for approach for specific issues such as future utilities, maintenance work and other potential impacts

• provide guidelines for the care of archaeological items in the civic collection

• provide recommendations for interpretation of the site

It is understood that the archaeological recommendations are intended to provide measures to protect, conserve and interpret the resource.

Within the above context, the data presented here and all future actions affecting Kingston City Hall NHSC and the Market Square should be considered in conjunction with the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada* as well as the Ontario *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* and the City of Kingston’s own Archaeological Master Plan.

The Federal *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada* was officially launched in 2003. Its purpose was to offer sound and practical advice for the conservation of archaeological sites, landscapes, buildings and engineering works, and was readily considered a landmark in the history of the practice of conservation in Canada. The archaeological section has recently been revised and was the result of a joint effort by representatives of the federal, provincial and territorial governments. Parks Canada coordinated the archaeological site working group. This working group was composed of fifteen members from across the country and reflected the different groups and perspectives in archaeology in Canada. It included experts from universities, archaeological consulting firms, federal, provincial, and municipal governments, public works departments, and Aboriginal communities. It fulfills the practitioners’ and clients’ expectations of having a pan-Canadian document that serves as a common reference tool for good practice. The standards and guidelines provide guidance on how to safeguard the character-defining elements of an archaeological site and of a historic place that includes archaeological sites so as to retain their heritage value and extend their physical life. The guidelines are of particular interest to archaeologists, cultural resource managers, project managers and any other professional involved with the protection and conservation of a historic place and concerned with the preservation of its heritage value.

The Ontario *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, which come into effect in 2010, provide the framework within which consultant archaeologists must undertake archaeological work for clients required to address archaeological considerations as part of the
land use planning and development process. This work must be conducted by an archaeologist licensed by the Ministry of Culture and a report detailing the work must be filed with the Ministry. These standards and guidelines replace the *Archaeological Assessment Technical Guidelines* of 1993. The new document took into account previous documents issued by the Ministry, research into other Canadian and international jurisdictions, input from a technical advisory group representing a cross-section of consultant archaeologists, and input from various stake-holder groups. All archaeology conducted in the province of Ontario, regardless of which act or policy has triggered it, must be carried out in compliance with the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* by a licenced archaeological consultant.

Between 2006 and 2010 an Archaeological Master Plan was developed for the City Of Kingston by Archaeological Services Inc (Archaeological Services Inc., 2010). The Plan recognizes known archaeological sites, built heritage resources, and traditional land use patterns as well as areas of non-historic value, which will aid in the implementation of areas that require an archaeological assessment prior to development. By identifying these Archaeologically Sensitive Areas the document is key in development planning decisions and cultural tourism policies. With this document, the City of Kingston has recognized the significance of Kingston’s past that remains below the city and in the built heritage.

Archaeology must be considered within the appropriate legislation and policies. These include the Ontario Heritage Act, Environmental Assessment Act, Planning Act and Provincial Policy Statement (PPS) of 2005. The legislative overview in *Historic Kingston* (Bazely 2007) is provided here. The Heritage Act was first enacted in 1974, evolving out of a Private Members Bill known as the Kingston Act. It contains important provisions for built heritage and heritage conservation districts, as well as provisions to protect land-based archaeological resources and significant marine heritage sites. Archaeological licensing is another significant aspect of the Heritage Act. With the recent changes there are now major fines for knowingly altering an archaeological site without a licence of up to $1,000,000 or imprisonment, or both.

The Environmental Assessment Act requires archaeological investigation. During an environmental assessment any cultural heritage resources that might be impacted must be identified. Therefore archaeological sites that might be impacted must be properly identified and conserved. The Planning Act recognizes key components of good land use planning including heritage protection and conservation. Under this Act is the relatively new Provincial Policy Statement (PPS). The Act requires that all planning matters after March 1, 2005 must comply with the Provincial Policy Statement. The direction of the PPS is clear, stating that “Development and site alteration shall only be permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential if the significant archaeological resources have been conserved by removal and documentation, or by preservation on site.” (PPS 2.6.1). Further “Where significant archaeological resources must be preserved on site, only development and site alteration which maintain the heritage integrity of the site may be permitted.” (PPS 2.6.2). This means cultural heritage must be given proper consideration in the planning process.
BACKGROUND

Summary of Kingston City Hall Site Area

In order to provide context for the archaeological resources and resulting recommendations it is necessary to present a brief outline of the key aspects of the history and use of the area of City Hall and the Market Square. This outline draws on research conducted by the Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation as part of a series of archaeological projects (1986; Bazely 2003; Bazely et al. 2004; Bazely et al. 2010) as well as that by Jennifer McKendry.

The land bounded by today’s King (Church), Brock, Ontario (Front) and Clarence Streets was in use as a public area and possibly market as early as 1797 in an informal capacity. Loyalist settlement began in the area in 1783, but to date there is no record of the subject area serving in the capacity of a market place. Prior to this the surrounding area was utilised by both French and native peoples with the only identified potential structure being the outer earthworks of the French fort, constructed in 1756.

The year 1801 is the recognized date of the establishment of the Kingston Market, by charter. There was a market house by 1811, which was followed by a series of structures in approximately the same location. These were referred to as the shambles. A guard house was established immediately after the War of 1812. Eventually other buildings were constructed along King and Brock Streets and by the 1820s several would have lined these streets. After more than 20 years of development and use, the market area was levelled by a devastating fire in 1840. This fire destroyed all existing buildings in the market area leaving the block open for development.

Although the northeast corner of the block was under private ownership, it was purchased by the town to add to the market parcel. The market house was not replaced after the fire, but there is documentary evidence of other buildings appearing in the market area at that time. The combined Town Hall and Market Building was constructed between 1843 and 1844. In the design and layout, the market is clearly a dominant function - with a large archway in the centre leading to the market (at the Ontario Street side), the rear wing containing the Green Market, Butchers’ Stalls and Cellars, clock tower building forming the principal entrance to the Market, eight different entrances to the Market. The Market Wing and exterior grounds of the market provided considerable area for merchants and customers, despite the narrow block between Clarence Street and what is now Market Street being developed with privately owned buildings from the 1840s on. Shortly after the completion of the Town Hall and Market Building, the Market Battery was constructed on the water side in 1846. Other auxiliary structures to the market function were erected exterior to the main building.

A second devastating fire in 1865 once again changed the face of the market area. The fire destroyed the Market Wing and clock tower that extended the building to King Street (Figure 3.
This massive rear wing was partially re-built to function as the market shambles by the end of 1865. Many infrastructure upgrades were made to City Hall and the immediate surrounding area during the second half of the 19th century and into the 20th century. Significant changes that have altered both the interior and exterior occurred in the 1950s when the rear wing was converted for police use and the 1972-73 renovations and restorations. The most recent changes have occurred as a result of the Market Square revitalization work and associated archaeological investigations starting in 2002.

Figure 3: City Hall the day after the 1865 fire (12 January 1865, British Whig).
ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Figure 4: Initial Stage 2, 2002.     Figure 5: 2003 investigations uncover remains of Market Wing.

There is no comprehensive inventory of archaeological resources associated with Kingston City Hall National Historic Site of Canada. The Commemorative Integrity Statement (CIS 2003, updated 2004) identifies the Designated Place as including City Hall and the property from the west side of Ontario Street to the east side of King Street and the south side of Brock Street to the north side of Market Street. Historical research of the immediate area indicates that there is considerable potential for archaeological resources to survive beneath existing roads and sidewalks. This was confirmed through the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment (Bazely 2003; Bazely et al. 2004) and Stage 4 Mitigation work (Bazely et al. 2010), particularly with the various servicing upgrades associated with the Market Square revitalization along Brock Street and in Market Street. Although the mitigation work was conducted after the completion of the CIS, the results of the first part of the Stage 2 investigations (2002) are reflected in section 3.4. The foundations of the original market wing and clock tower structure are noted along with the associated artifacts. Subsequent to the preparation of the CIS large-scale archaeological excavations revealed extensive resources relating to both the City Hall structure, previous and subsequent market functions, as well as structures pre-dating the 1844 construction and not directly associated with the market. This report presents the most up to date inventory of archaeological resources.

**In Situ Resources**

Archaeological resources remaining on site relate to both the Kingston City Hall NHSC designation and earlier use of the market area for both the purpose of a market and other uses such as tenement housing and tavern functions.
Figure 6: *In situ* archaeological resources plan.
CATARAQUI ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION

Structures

- 1844 Market Wing and Clock Tower foundations
- stairway to lower level of 1844 Market Wing
- drains and flooring of 1844 Market Wing
- pre-1840 structures foundations along Brock Street including taverns and dry goods store
- portions of the weigh house foundation
- shambles / guard house foundations

Figure 7: Stairway to lower level of 1844 Market Wing.
Figure 8: Flagstone sidewalk at top of stairs.

Figure 9: West wall of Market Square Pavilion.
Figure 10: North end of east wall of Market Wing.
Figure 11: Butcher's shambles foundation wall.
Artifacts and Strata

Figure 12: Strata and structural material associated with the Market Wing during the 1865 fire.

- artifacts associated with the occupation of the Market Wing during 1865 fire
- artifacts associated with the pre-1840 structures and their use
- strata and structural material associated with the Market Wing during 1865 fire
- strata and structural material associated with the pre-1840 structures
- post-1844 market surface
- pre-1844 market surface
Figure 13: 2D and 2E east profile.

Figure 14: Close-up of privy deposit, 2D.
Figure 15: Recording excavations at Market Square.

Figure 16: Protecting in situ resources, 2D prior to construction.
Conservation of *in situ* resources has been accomplished to a degree. Through archaeological investigations it was possible to identify the location of foundations and assess the level of preservation and significance of below grade resources. After the archaeological excavation of areas in the Market Square that would be impacted by the new construction associated with the ice pad, gazebo and fountain and their necessary infrastructure, resources left *in situ* were subject to best practices for protection during construction activities. This was accomplished through covering all exposed structural features with geotextile, which was then covered with a layer of granular A. All cultural resources not archaeologically excavated between 2002 and 2007, or subsequently removed during construction, remain intact below the current surface.

**Removed Resources**

Through archaeological investigation portions of the Market Square have been preserved through documentation and removal. The results and interpretation of the archaeological process are presented in each of the archaeological reports (Bazely 2003; Bazely et al. 2004; Bazely et al. 2010). The original data comprised of field notes and forms, photographs, drawings, artifact inventory, photographic catalogue, and digitized formats, as well as the resulting reports are curated at the Kingston Archaeological Centre. No physical structural elements of either the 1844 building or earlier features were removed from the site for the purpose of preservation or conservation. Some samples exist within the collections for the purpose of education and presentation.

![Figure 17: Stemware from the privy.](image-url)
Figure 18: Harness bells from 3E1.

Figure 19: Stamped pearlware porringer from the privy, 2D.
Figure 20: Creamware chamber pot with cat’s eye decoration from the privy, 2D.

Figure 21: Leather scraps from 2E35.
The collected material culture (artifacts) from a variety of strata associated with the 1844 building or earlier features are inventoried by the provenience by which they were excavated. This material was cleaned, numbered, bagged and boxed and is stored according to standards acceptable to the Ontario Ministry of Culture at the Kingston Archaeological Centre. It is accessible and selected items are utilized in an interpretive exhibit available to the public at the Kingston Archaeological Centre. A small selection of the collection were treated by a professional conservator with other items sent to Queen’s University for conservation. Although much of this collection is stable and stored with protective buffers such as acid free tissue, plastic bags and archival quality boxes in a controlled environment, it is necessary to periodically check the collection to assess the condition.

Figure 22: Excavated box drain in 2N.

During the reconstruction of Market Street in 2005, archaeological resources identified and recorded in the field investigations were physically removed. These include the limestone box drain adjacent to City Hall, the weigh house, and market surfaces. These resources only exist in the excavation records and report.
Material that exists within City Hall (clock tower) is documented as being found during the 1972-73 restoration of City Hall. While these items are similar in nature to artifacts recovered during the archaeological investigations between 2002 and 2007 (56+ bottles, 3 stoneware ink wells, a blacking bottle, door knobs, locks, decorative hardware, a spigot, an axe/pick head and other ferrous tools) their provenience is unknown. None of the items exhibit any sign of the 1865 fire. It is unclear whether these items were found inside the building or during any exterior work, but it may be possible to find documentation in the archival material and records of the 1972-73 restoration. It was noted that although most items are stable, some are in need of conservation, and the display space needs to take light and humidity controls into account. The items contained within the clock tower are therefore not considered to be archaeological artifacts, but should be dealt with as part of the civic collection and be subject to acceptable inventory, conservation and exhibit practices.
Figure 24: Artifacts in civic collection.

Figure 25: Artifact requiring conservation.
Potential Resources

Despite the amount of construction work associated with the revitalization of the Market Square area in 2005-2007, and the restoration undertaken in 1972-73 there is potential for cultural resources to remain intact. Areas both exterior and interior of the building are identified as having archaeological potential.

Exterior Potential

Although a large amount of archaeological investigation was undertaken between 2002 and 2007, the majority of archaeological resources surrounding the north, west and south sides of City Hall were not impacted during the construction work for the rink, gazebo, fountain, north and south courtyards and the associated utilities. These resources, referred to in the section *In Situ* Resources (see also Figure 6), are known to exist and their location is known. Since the impacts of the 1972-73 restoration work is currently unknown, and archaeological investigation found undisturbed 19th century deposits and features along the west side of the north wing of City Hall, it is assumed that intact archaeological deposits still exist there. The latrines for the jail situated in the north wing of City Hall were positioned directly to the rear of the wing and the current door to the exterior was actually the door to the latrines. These were in existence from 1844 on. Similarly, since archaeological resources were located beneath the sidewalk of Brock Street, it can be assumed that intact archaeological resources may exist beneath the sidewalk along Ontario Street and within the Ontario Street alignment. Although Brock Street was reconstructed during the revitalization work, only the areas for utility replacement were deeply dug. The balance of the street alignment was excavated to a shallow depth of approximately 0.60 metres and thus archaeological deposits and features may exist below. A
A public privy on the east side of Brock Street was documented in 1853. By 1865 the fish market was situated on the south side of Brock Street just north of the Market Battery. This would be on the north perimeter of Confederation Park. While beyond the confines of the City Hall and Market Square designated place, it is noted here.

Figure 27: Archaeological potential plan.
**Interior Potential**

Since City Hall has undergone many changes, upgrades and renovations the likelihood of archaeological resources being encountered within the structure is slim. Two areas within the basement, however, are identified as having potential for containing archaeological resources. Area 1 is within the jail cells. This section of the northwest portion of the basement has flooring that is at a higher elevation than much of the remainder of the basement. The flooring consists of wooden boards and although the nails are wire (modern 20th century) it is possible that there are undisturbed deposits below. These boards may have been replaced during either the 1972-73 work or during the police tenure up to 1906. More recently this area has been used for storage, tour guide office, and visitor interpretation. Area 2 is located on the north side of the rear wing in the Royal Walk. This corridor is dedicated to presenting images of the Royal Family, particularly relating to Royal visits to Kingston. Here the floor is also at a higher elevation, similar to that of the jail cells. In addition, this section retains the original interior east-west wall, therefore suggesting potential for archaeological resources.

![Figure 28: Raised entrance to former jail cells.](image1) ![Figure 29: Wooden floor boards of former jail cells.](image2)

**Potential resource locations include:**

- latrines for jail
- public privy on Brock Street (location unknown)
- fish market in Confederation Park
- Jail cells below floor boards
- Royal Walk below floor
- beneath the sidewalks of Ontario Street
- within the Ontario Street alignment
- within the Brock Street alignment
Guidelines for Approach to Resources

There are many situations that will require the area of City Hall and Market Square to be disturbed so that archaeological resources may be impacted. This includes utilities installation, repair and maintenance, grounds and landscaping installation, repair and maintenance, and possibly special needs for entertainment and events. In any and all of these cases, proposed work must be checked against a comprehensive site plan that indicates known and potential resources (see Figure 27). If the proposed work is located in an area clear of archaeological concerns then it can go ahead. If the proposed work is located in any area that contains known or potential archaeological resources it must be preceded by archaeological investigation. No archaeological investigations should start with construction monitoring as per the Ministry of Tourism and Culture policy, and standards and guidelines, which require a staged approach.

Process to follow for proposed work in and around Kingston City Hall or Market Square and adjacent streets:

- consult comprehensive site plan that indicates known and potential resources
- if proposed work is in an area of known or potential archaeological resources it must be preceded by archaeological investigation
- if proposed work is an area clear of archaeological concerns the work can proceed
SITE INTERPRETATION

Kingston City Hall NHSC and the associated Market Square Heritage Conservation District are important components of Kingston and Canada’s heritage. The archaeological resources that were uncovered, the artifacts and data that was recovered, and that remaining on the site are also an important feature of the site. The archaeological information provides the tangible link to the history of City Hall and the Market Square and the people who lived and worked there. There are many stories that can be told beyond that already represented by the architectural details of the structure that continues to be the administrative hub of the community.

Figure 31: Portion of the Market Square display in the Kingston Archaeological Centre.

Existing Interpretation

A small exhibit on the Market Square excavations is presented at the Kingston Archaeological Centre within the context of Kingston’s 19th century history. It summarizes the background of the market and illustrates through archaeology some of the goods for sale as well as the tavern life and evidence of the fires. A virtual exhibit on the Market Square entitled “Kingston’s Historic Market Square: From Functional to Fashionable” is part of the Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation’s Lost Way of Life exhibit, which can be found at www.virtualmuseum.ca. It consists of text and images including historic plans and scenes, and excavation photographs and artifacts. The commemorative book that highlights the history of the Market and the revitalization project is located within the market area at the southwest corner of the rear wing of City Hall. All of these are examples of ways in which the site can be interpreted.
Recommendations for Interpretation

**Traditional Exhibits**
Any physical exhibit that includes artifacts recovered from the site must be presented with adequate conservation measures in mind. These would include secure and climate controlled cases, acceptable light levels and presentation of conserved and/or stable material. Such an exhibit must also be presented with adequate descriptive text and contextual material to assist the viewer in understanding the site and the material that was recovered. While this is a desirable element on-site at City Hall, it must be recognized that additional resource allocation is necessary. If undertaken, significant human and financial investments are required to establish and monitor this type of interpretive exhibit.

**High-Tech Exhibits**
The most cost-effective and flexible method that can portray the story of City Hall and the Market Square is that of a virtual exhibit or tour. This approach can involve a minimum amount of information, or can be expanded to include a varied approach including 3-D imaging and holographic interviews for a now and then whole-experience. A virtual exhibit can be expanded and enhanced through a regular program schedule or be set up in modules that can be launched at different times to keep the exhibit fresh. The Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation developed a virtual tour concept for City Hall and the Market Square in 2006, but was unsuccessful in obtaining funding. This concept included the use of historic plans and images, archaeological data including drawings, still images and digital video, artistic and digital reconstruction, contemporary interior and exterior photography, and holographic interviews to illustrate the function and changes over time of the market area and the value of archaeology in finding out about the past. The tour could be web-based, stand-alone or a combination.
Figure 32: Example of interpretive signage at Fort Henry NHSC, Garrison Hospital.

**Enhancement & Package Exhibits**
Existing interpretive efforts should be enhanced and built upon with future endeavours. Interpretive concepts can be expanded, such as the impacts and devastation of the fires and how these changed building techniques, regulations and the face of the market. Additional and alternative materials can be used such as other artifacts than are currently on display. Different sites such as City Hall and Market Square, the Kingston Archaeological Centre and the Virtual Museum exhibit can be linked and promoted as a package. Interpretive on-site signage beyond the commemorative book would assist in telling the story of City Hall and the Market Square and could be incorporated as part of a walking/biking tour linking a variety of locations in the downtown and beyond. There are many examples of interpretive signage in the Kingston area as well as in other communities. Fort Henry, Royal Military College of Canada and McBurney Park contain different types that could serve as a base for development and design. A glossy publication/guidebook highlighting the market and the archaeology may be well-received. This might also be considered in combination with the existing publication *Kingston City Hall* (Wilson et al. 1974) as an expanded and updated version.

Site Interpretation Examples
- virtual tour/exhibit - highly recommended
- on-site interpretive signage - highly recommended
- publication - recommended
- on-site exhibit - not recommended
- develop strong link between existing interpretive efforts and new endeavours - highly recommended
RECOMMENDATIONS

Given that Kingston City Hall is a National Historic Site of Canada and Market Square is a Heritage Conservation District, and that there are known and potential archaeological resources within the designated place, the Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada, the Ontario Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, along with the City’s own archaeological master plan should be utilized as guiding documents in the consideration of all sub-surface activities that may occur in the area. Despite the amount of archaeology that was undertaken in the Market Square area in 2002, 2003, 2005, 2006 and 2007, large portions in the market area and around the periphery of City Hall, including the front, have not been archaeologically assessed. The 2005, 2006 and 2007 excavations were focused on specific areas of impact related to the Market Square Revitalization and only mitigated those impacts. It is still necessary for archaeology to be undertaken, prior to ground disturbing activities in and around City Hall and the Market Square area.

Archaeology

Through the archaeological site report (Bazely et al. 2010) the results of the archaeological investigations provide the following recommendations, which satisfy the Ministry of Culture requirements.

The Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation excavated any areas that were to be impacted by construction activities for the redevelopment of Market Square during 2005, 2006 and 2007. Thus it should be considered that:

• Construction of the skating rink, associated utility lines and courtyard improvements has been archaeologically mitigated.

In light of the fact that significant archaeological resources were discovered over the majority of Kingston’s Market Square, and that only select portions of these resources were excavated during the current project, it is recommended that:

• Any subsurface disturbance within the Market Square must be archaeologically assessed.

These two points form the basis for all recommendations and any activities that involve sub-surface disturbance in and around Kingston City Hall and Market Square Heritage Conservation District. It should be noted that both in situ and potential archaeological resources relate directly to the construction and use of Kingston City Hall and Market House, but that significant in situ resources also relate to market and social activities that pre-date the 1844 construction period.

The process identified to follow for proposed work in and around Kingston City Hall or Market Square and adjacent streets is:
CATARAQUI ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION

- consult comprehensive site plan that indicates known and potential resources
- if proposed work is in an area of known or potential archaeological resources it must be preceded by archaeological investigation
- if proposed work is an area clear of archaeological concerns the work can proceed

Collections
Although artifacts from City Hall exist within the civic collection, it is determined that they are not archaeological. They should however be treated as part of the civic collection and be subjected to proper conservation, inventory and exhibit requirements. The archaeological collections generated by the revitalization of the Market Square between 2002 and 2007 are currently curated at the Kingston Archaeological Centre. These are inventoried and stored in an environmentally stable facility and are accessible. Some artifacts have been conserved and are on display. It is recommended that:

- artifacts relating to Kingston City Hall in the civic collection be assessed, inventoried and conserved where necessary, further only a select sample continue to be displayed, but with more detailed interpretation
- archaeological collections held at the Kingston Archaeological Centre continue to be utilized to interpret and present the history and archaeology of Kingston City Hall and the Market Square

Interpretation
There is considerable potential for expanding existing interpretive initiatives as well as developing new prospects. The existing presentations consist of a small interpretive exhibit, a virtual museums exhibit and the on-site commemorative book plaque. It is recommended that:

- existing presentations be linked and promoted as a package
- existing presentations be reviewed for expansion possibilities
- a virtual tour/exhibit be developed and implemented
- on-site interpretive signage be designed and installed
- an updated publication on Kingston City Hall NHSC and Market Square history and archaeology be undertaken
REFERENCES

Archaeological Services Inc.

Bazely, Susan M.


Bazely, Susan M., Earl Moorhead, Nick Gromoff, Michael G. Berry

Bazely, Susan M., Jennifer McKendry, Helen Sheldon

Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation

CIS

Government of Ontario

Ontario Ministry of Culture

Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing
Parks Canada

2005 Guidelines for the Management of Archaeological Resources.

Wilson, Ian E., Margaret S. Angus, J. Douglas Stewart, Neil K. MacLennan
1974 Kingston City Hall. Corporation of the City of Kingston.
APPENDICES

Market Square, Kingston

An Assessment of Archaeological Potential

Introduction:

At the February 6th meeting of Kingston's Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee, it was requested that the Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation undertake a preliminary assessment of the archaeological potential of the Market Square. This study was to be carried out in conjunction with the move to have the Market Square and adjacent properties designated as a Heritage Conservation District.

The assessment is based upon a review of historic maps and plans from the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries which cover the area of the Market Square in some detail. Copies of these maps and plans are accessible through the Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation and Special Collections at the Douglas Library, Queen's University. An evaluation of archaeological potential based upon map evidence is naturally going to be restricted. The emphasis for this assessment has been placed upon structural evidence available through the maps and plans reviewed. The assessment was undertaken in three aspects:

1. Review of maps and plans from the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries looking for evidence of structural development in the Market Square area.

2. Determining size and position of structures depicted on the maps and plans.

3. Orienting and scaling structures to a modern map of Market Square with particular reference to Kingston City Hall.

The Market Square is physically defined as that property located west of Ontario Street bounded by Market, King and Brock Streets. The property is presently occupied by Kingston City Hall (1843) and a municipal parking lot.

Structural Inventory

The following is a summary of the data recovered from the review of maps and plans relevant to the Market Square. Numbers relate to the accompanying plan of the Market Square.

1. French Earthworks 1756 - Royal Fort Frontenac, 1958, p. 73

Maps:

1756 - Plan of Fort Frontenac, Plan of the fort and the immediate area drawn following the August 27, 1758 capture of the fort. Earthworks labelled as 'Battery made of the French Line' indicating the British capture and use of the French earthworks during the siege of the fort.
1. French Earthworks 1758 - *Vue de Frontenac ou Katarocou*, A sketch map of the fort drawn after the British capture in 1758. Earthworks labelled as 'Batterie Anglaise'.

1784 - Plan of Old Fort Frontenac and the *Plot of Kingston*, Plan of the fort and immediate area recording original survey of town lots. Earthworks labelled as 'Ruins of old French Works'.

Comments: There is considerable variation in the scale and accuracy between the three maps. However through a comparison of these three maps with additional data from later maps it was possible to determine the approximate location of the earthworks. Furthermore a reference in the Caniff Papers clearly locates the battery within the area occupied by the Market building.

Recommendations: Due to subsequent development in the Market Square it is doubtful that any direct evidence of the earthworks would be accessible through the archaeological record. However, there is greater potential for recovering data on the earthworks in the area of Confederation Park to the east of Market Square. While it is not likely that evidence of the earthworks is preserved there remains the possibility of recovering data relevant to the earthworks and associated activities in the area to the north of the earthworks. Therefore in an attempt to recover evidence of the French occupation of the property it would be of interest to conduct limited test excavations in the area of Market Square between the present City Hall and Brock St. For evidence of the earthworks themselves, it would be of value to test the area of Confederation Park immediately adjacent to Ontario St.

2. Guard House 1816 - ca. 1824

Maps:

1816a- Plan of Kingston and its Vicinity, Plan of Kingston and area with structural details of military and public buildings. 'T' shaped building located in Market Square was labelled as 'Main Guard'.

1816b- [Plan of Kingston], Plan of Kingston with many structures depicted and a key listing government buildings. Two structures depicted in Market Square. The large building is listed in the key to government buildings as a guard house. The smaller structure (Structure 3 on the accompanying plan) is not identified as to use.

1820 - A Plan of Kingston, Plan of Kingston, the harbour and Points Henry and Frederick. Structural detail has been somewhat distorted through generalization.
2. Guard House (cont.) 1820 - Structure depicted in approximate position of the guard house but not identified. Several other structures are also depicted in Market Square but due to the nature of the map, their existence is questionable.

1824 - Plan of Kingston, Upper Canada showing the site proposed for constructing a bridge between that place and Fort Henry. Plan of Kingston including structural data with special emphasis on military structures. 'T' shaped building depicted in Market Square similar to 1816a map. A second structure is indicated underlying what would now be Brock St.

Comments: Detail, scale and accuracy varied considerably on the four plans consulted. Despite inconsistencies, an approximate size (26m x 11m) and location were determined for the structure in relationship to City Hall. The structure was apparently demolished prior to 1832 when the Shambles are depicted in the square.

Recommendations: As a result of the 1843 construction of Kingston City Hall, it is most likely that little structural evidence of the guard house would survive. There is a possibility that the very southern end of the structure might be preserved but accessibility to the area would be restricted.

3. Outbuilding 1816 - ca. 1820

Maps: 1816b - [Plan of Kingston], Plan of Kingston with many structures depicted and a key provided to government buildings. Small, unidentified structure located to the north of the guard house (Structure 2 on the accompanying plan).

Comments: Due to scale of the map and the lack of detail, it is difficult to determine with any degree of accuracy the size of the structure.

Recommendations: As a result of the 1843 construction of Kingston City Hall, it is doubtful that any structural evidence of the outbuilding would be preserved in the archaeological record.

4. Guard House 1828

Maps: 1828 - A Plan of the Ground to the Extent of 4,000 Yards in the Vicinity of the Dock-Yard at Kingston, Upper Canada, 1828. Plan provides indication of structural locations within Kingston and to the east on Points Frederick and Henry. The principal structure depicted in the Market Square is approximately the same
4. **Guard House**
   
   **1828** - size as the guard house of the earlier maps (Structure 2) but is positioned somewhat to the west.

**Comments:** It cannot be determined without question that the Market Square structure on the 1828 map is the same guard house depicted on the earlier maps. The slight difference of positioning could indicate the presence of a different building altogether or simply a lack of accuracy. That cannot be determined through an assessment of the historic period maps alone.

**Recommendations:** Due to the uncertainty of the information on the 1828 map it is not possible to make reliable recommendations regarding potential recovery of data relevant to the structure. Testing of the area would provide more reliable data on the positioning of the structure and the degree of preservation.

5. **Shambles** 1832 - ca. 1842

**Maps:**

- **1832** - Town of Kingston, Plan of Kingston with reference to town lots and selected buildings. The single structure depicted with Market Square is labelled as the 'Shambles'. The structure is depicted in an east-west orientation to the west of the location of the earlier Guard House.

**Comments:** While the Guard House is not depicted on this 1832 map, it cannot be concluded that the earlier structure had not been removed.

**Recommendations:** The proposed position of the Shambles relative to the western extension of City Hall and the sunken patio located to the south of the extension suggests that much of the structure would have been destroyed as a result of subsequent construction in the square.

6. **Market House Building** 1843 - 1865

**Maps:**

- **1850** - Plan of the City and Liberties of Kingston, Plan provides considerable detail as to the locations of public and private structures throughout the town and surrounding area. The plan clearly depicts the City Hall and Market House within Market Square.

- **1853** - Kingston and its Vicinity about two miles round the Tete-de-Pont Barracks, Plan provides similar but not identical information to that found on the 1850 map discussed above. The plan clearly depicts the City Hall and Market House within Market Square.

**Comments:** Little variation is found between the maps which include depictions of the City Hall and Market House. Extensive
6. **Market House Building**

(cont.)

Comments (cont.): structural detail is available from existing plans of City Hall and the Market House.

Recommendations: Since the destruction of the Market House by fire in 1865, there has been limited redevelopment within the square. Therefore substantial evidence of the Market House should be accessible under the western half of the block. Substantial testing and excavation in this area would provide considerable structural and artefactual evidence relating to the construction and operation of the Market House (1843-1865).

**Summary**

An archaeological assessment based solely upon a review of historical maps and plans is faced with a number of limitations. Few maps or plans examined were drawn for the express purpose of providing an accurate plan view of all the structures within the area depicted. Whereas some structures were drawn without regard to specific detail, others of lesser significance were omitted altogether. Going beyond the question of structural remains, one must realize that there are significant archaeological resources which are not necessarily found in relationship to structures. These resources are naturally overlooked in an assessment based upon map evidence alone.

Specific recommendations have been made with regard to the potential of locating evidence of the various structures which had been located within Market Square. Furthermore, it would be strongly recommended that testing be conducted in those areas for which no structural remains are indicated. Testing of those areas may well provide evidence of structures and activities not recorded in the cartographic record.

The testing of Market Square represents an important opportunity to examine an area of intensive activity spanning a period of over two hundred years without the complications of twentieth century redevelopment. If plans to redevelop the Market Square were undertaken, a program of excavation should be of primary consideration. A program of archaeological testing should be initiated prior to the formulation of redevelopment plans so that consideration of heritage resources might play a significant role in planning and design.
VIEW OF FORT FRONTENAC IN 1758. [Reproduced from Sieur de Courville, Mémoires contenant l’histoire du Canada durant la guerre et sous le gouvernement anglais, Société littéraire et historique de Québec, ed. (Québec, 1873), 115. Copy from the Archives du Séminaire de Québec.]
A Plan of the Ground to the Extent of 4,000 Yards in the Vicinity of the Dock-Yard
1853 - Kingston and its Vicinity about two miles round the Tete-de-Pont Barracks
Appendix B: Project Crew C.V.’s
CURRICULUM VITAE OF
SUSAN MARIE BAZELY

EDUCATION

M.A. (Distinction) University of Leicester - Archaeology & Heritage, 2001

B.A. (Honours) University of Toronto, 1983
Specialist: Anthropology (Archaeology); Major: Physical Geography

Part-time studies St. Lawrence College, Kingston, Ontario, Graphic Design (1985)

EXPERIENCE

1995-2010 
Senior & Associate Archaeologist, Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation

Listed below are projects undertaken with the Foundation:

Consulting

• Director, RMC Hewett Parking Lot Stage 3/4, Kingston
• Director, Gilad Parking Lot Stage 1-2, Kingston
• Director, RMC Firelane & Communications Upgrade at Fort Frederick, Kingston
• Director, RMC Warehouse Addition Stage 2, Kingston
• Director, Clergy Street Stage 1, Kingston
• Director, RMC Electrical Upgrade Stage 4, Kingston
• Director, RMC Fort Champlain Stage 2, Kingston
• Director, 8 Wing Trenton Stage 1, Trenton, Ontario
• Director, St. John’s Bath Severance Stage 1-2, Bath, Ontario
• Director, Fort Frontenac DeNoyan monitoring, Kingston
• Director, Westbrook Road Severance Stage 1-2, Kingston
• Director, Mowat Avenue Severance Stage 1-2, Kingston
• Director, Middle Road Severance Stage 1, Kingston
• Director, Inverary Sub-division Stage 1-2, Inverary, Ontario
• Director, Wellington Terrace Stage 1, Kingston
• Director, Hog Island Burial Stage 1 & 4, Gananoque, Ontario
• Director, Harmony Lane Stage 1-2, Rideau Canal, Kingston
• Director, RMC Condensate Line Stage 2, Kingston
• Director, Lansdowne Ironworks Stage 1, Lyndhurst, Ontario
• Archaeologist, Bank of Montreal Recapitalization Project, Ottawa, Ontario
• Archaeologist, Kingston Drydock Commemorative Integrity Statement, Kingston
• Director, RMC Lake Bastion Fort Frederick Stage 1, Kingston
• Director, North Block Stage 2-4 Mitigation, Kingston
• Director, Stage 1-3 Queen & Bagot, Kingston
• Archaeologist, CFB Kingston Stage 1, Kingston
• Director, Stage 4 Mitigation Market Square, Kingston
• Archaeologist, Pine Grove Cemetery Archaeological Monitoring, Kingston
• Director, Alma & Balaclava, Upper Burial Ground Investigation, Kingston
• Director, RMC New Dorm 2 Stage 4 Mitigation, Kingston
• Archaeologist, Point Frederick Buildings and Navy Yard Commemorative Integrity Statement, Kingston
CURRICULUM VITAE OF SUSAN MARIE BAZELY

• Director, Market Square Stage 2 Assessment, Kingston
• Director, Bethel Church Cemetery Investigations, Kingston
• Director, RMC Sports field Lighting Stage 2 & Monitoring, Kingston
• Director, RMC Stone Frigate Monitoring & Recording, Kingston
• Director, Oak Roads Farm Stage 2 Assessment, Sydenham, Ontario
• Director, RMC Stage 1 Assessment, Kingston
• Director, RMC New Dorm 2 Stage 1, 2 & 3 Assessment, Kingston
• Director, Belle Island Stage 2 Assessment, Kingston
• Director, RMC Archaeological Monitoring, Kingston
• Co-Director, RMC Gasline Stage 2 Assessment & Archaeological Monitoring, Kingston
• Director, Patrick Street Archaeological Monitoring, Kingston
• Director, Highway 7 Stage 1 Archaeological - Heritage Assessment, Peterborough
• Co-Director, Coal Gasification Plant Archaeological Monitoring, Kingston
• Director, Wood House - Lamoureux Park Stage 1 & 2 Assessment, Cornwall, Ontario
• Archaeologist, Lemoine Point Conservation Area Master Plan, Kingston
• Director, Assumption Parish Stage 1 & 2 Assessment, Erinsville, Ontario
• Director, Glenmore National Historic Site Stage 3 Assessment, Belleville, Ontario
• Director, Queen's Court Development Stage 1 & 2 Assessment, Kingston
• Director, Patrick Street Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, Kingston
• Director, Fort Frontenac Watermain Archaeological Monitoring, Kingston
• Director, Winchester Sewage Project Stage 1 Assessment, Ontario
• Director, Clarence Township Waterworks Project Stage 1 Assessment, Ontario
• Archaeologist, Fort Henry Commemorative Integrity Statement Core Team, Kingston
• Director, Fort Frontenac Archaeological Monitoring, Kingston
• Director, Pinhey Point Estate Archaeological Monitoring, Kanata, Ontario

Education & Research

• Co-ordinator, Archaeology of Kingston CD-ROM project
• Instructor, Limestone Board of Education Focus Program in Archaeology
• Co-Director, Kingston Association of Museums “Trip Through Time”
• Supervisor, college & high school intern and co-operative education program placements
• Director, "Can You Dig It?" Summer Archaeology Camp, Kingston
• Instructor, Queen’s University SEEDS Enrichment Program, Kingston
• Instructor, Queen’s University Enrichment Mini-Course Program, Kingston
• Instructor / Co-ordinator School Archaeology Program, Quinte Mohawk School, Tyendinaga Mohawk Territory, Ontario
• Instructor / Co-ordinator “Can You Dig It?” school workshop programs
• Display Co-ordinator, Molly Brant Special Exhibit for 200th Anniversary Commemoration, Kingston

1993-95

Associate Archaeologist, Heritage Quest Inc.
Listed below are consulting projects undertaken with Heritage Quest
• Director, Queen’s University Biosciences Complex Stage 1 & 2 Assessment, Kingston
• Director, Royal Military College of Canada Stage 1 Assessment & Monitoring, Kingston
• Director, Christ Church Monitoring, Tyendinaga Mohawk Territory, Ontario
• Director, Fort Henry Assessment & Excavation, Kingston Co Director, Heritage
• Background Study of Canadian Forces Base Kingston
• Director, Cartwright House Archaeological Mitigation, Kingston
• Director, Hay Bay Cemetery Archaeological Assessment, Hay Bay, Ontario
CURRICULUM VITAE OF SUSAN MARIE BAZELY

1983-1993

Staff Archaeologist, Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation
Listed below are projects undertaken with the Foundation

Consulting

- Director, Cardinal Sewage Treatment Plant Assessment, Cardinal, Ontario
- Director, Archaeological Assessment 1, 3, 5 Cassidy, St. Lawrence Youth Association, Kingston, Ontario
- Director, Archaeological Assessment 400 King Street East, LCBO Property, Kingston, Ontario
- Director, Archaeological Monitoring, BdFv-1, Homewood, Maitland, Ontario
- Director, Archaeological Assessment, Joseph S. Stauffer Library, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario
- Co Principal Archaeologist, Windsor Railway Riverfront Property Heritage Feasibility Study, Windsor, Ontario
- Co Director, Kingston Archaeological Master Plan Study, Kingston, Ontario
- Director, Archaeological Monitoring, Millard & Lumb Site, Kingston, Ontario
- Director, Archaeological Monitoring, Bethune-Thompson House BgFp-39, Williamstown, Ontario
- Director, Ferris Property Archaeological Assessment, Kingston Township, Ontario
- Director, Archaeological Monitoring, Fort George, Niagara-On-The-Lake, Ontario
- Director, Archaeological Monitoring, Wolfe Island Ferry Dock Terminal, Kingston, Ontario
- Director, Salvage Archaeology at the Rideaucrest / Molly Brant Site, Kingston, Ontario
- Director, St. Helen's Salvage Archaeology/Data Recovery, Stage I & II, Public Works Canada, Kingston, Ontario
- Project Archaeologist, Kingston Archaeological Master Plan Study, Kingston, Ontario

Education & Research

- Director, Delta Mill Wheelpit Excavation & Public Archaeology Program, Delta, Ontario
- Coordinator, Kingston Mills Blockhouse Education Program, with Canadian Parks Service, Kingston
- Instructor, Frontenac County Board of Education Enrichment Program in Archaeology
- Coordinator, Bellevue House Education Program, with Canadian Parks Service, Kingston
- Director, Display Development, Kingston Archaeological Centre
- Director, Development of portable display on history and archaeology of Fort Frontenac
- Coordinator, 1990 Conference, Council for Northeastern Historical Archaeology, Kingston, Ontario
- Field Assistant, Fort Frontenac Cemetery Site, Kingston, Ontario
- Display Coordinator, Kingston Archaeological Centre Kingston, Ontario
- Research Assistant and Draftsperson, Fort Frontenac Kingston, Ontario
- Field Supervisor, Fort Frontenac Kingston, Ontario
- Draftsperson and Public Relations, Fort Frontenac Kingston, Ontario
- Draftsperson, Frontenac Village Site Kingston, Ontario
- Field Supervisor, Frontenac Village Site Kingston, Ontario
- Field Supervisor, Frontenac Village Site Kingston, Ontario
- Field Assistant, Fort Frontenac Kingston, Ontario
CURRICULUM VITAE OF SUSAN MARIE BAZELY

1989  Volunteer Draftsperson / Archaeologist, Bermuda-Ontario Marine Archaeological Project, Bermuda
1989  Co Director, Kingston 1812 Freshwater Fleet Project, Preserve Our Wrecks, Kingston, Ontario
1988  Co Director, Deadman Bay Underwater Survey, Preserve Our Wrecks, Kingston, Ontario
1983  Draftsperson, Cache Point, N.W.T.
1982  Volunteer Archaeological Excavator, Spadina House, Toronto Historical Board, Toronto, Ontario
1982  Archaeological Excavator, Macdonell House, Ontario Heritage Foundation, Pointe Fortune, Ontario
1981  Archaeological Excavator, Macdonell House, Ontario Heritage Foundation Pointe Fortune, Ontario

PUBLICATIONS

CONSULTANTS REPORTS

Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation


2009  Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Expansion of 8 Wing Trenton, Northern Campus, Trenton, Ontario. Co-authored with Andrew Hill, Nadine Kopp. Prepared for Defence Construction Canada.

CURRICULUM VITAE OF SUSAN MARIE BAZELY


2006  Stage 2 Archaeological Excavations North Block BbGc-78 Kingston, Ontario Parts One to Four. Co-authored with Christine Walker, Lindsay Dales and Jonas Fernandez. Prepared for the City of Kingston.


2002  Oak Roads Farm, Loughborough Township, Ontario Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment. Prepared for Peter Aykroyd Family.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Project Description</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Belle Island BbGc-6, Kingston, Ontario Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment for Re-interment.</td>
<td>Prepared for the City of Kingston.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of Village of Winchester Sewage System Project, Stormont, Dundas &amp; Glengarry County, Ontario.</td>
<td>Prepared for J.L. Richards &amp; Associates Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>Pinhey Point Manor BiFx-2 Archaeological Monitoring.</td>
<td>Prepared for the City of Kanata.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Heritage Quest Inc.**

- 1995 | Biosciences Complex Queen's University, Kingston Stage 1 & Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment. | Prepared for Campus Engineering Services Queen's University. |
CURRICULUM VITAE OF SUSAN MARIE BAZELY


1994 Hay Bay Church Cemetery BaGg-12 Archaeological Assessment. Prepared for the Hay Bay Methodist Church Board of Directors.


Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation


## CURRICULUM VITAE OF SUSAN MARIE BAZELY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Project Description</th>
<th>Client/Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>Archaeological Monitoring of the Byron Street Extension At Fort George, Niagara National Historic Park, Niagara-On-The-Lake</td>
<td>Prepared for Canadian Parks Service, Ontario Region.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>Ferris Property Archaeological Assessment BbGd-9</td>
<td>Prepared for J. Sousa Contractor Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>Stockade Barracks BdFv-2 Archaeological Assessment</td>
<td>Prepared for Mr. Paul Fortier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>Salvage Archaeology / Data Recovery St. Helen's 440 King Street West, Kingston, Ontario</td>
<td>Prepared for Public Works Canada.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## CONSERVATION REPORTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Project Description</th>
<th>Client/Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
CURRICULUM VITAE OF SUSAN MARIE BAZELY


OTHER PUBLICATIONS


2007 Fort Frontenac: Bastion of the British, Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation.


### CURRICULUM VITAE OF SUSAN MARIE BAZELY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>How does public archaeology teach about and preserve the past?</td>
<td>MA dissertation Archaeology and Heritage, School of Archaeology and Ancient History, University of Leicester.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1984-</td>
<td>present Newsletter of the Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CURRICULUM VITAE OF SUSAN MARIE BAZELEY

GRAPHIC MATERIALS CONTRIBUTED

1987 Northeast Historical Archaeology (Vol. 14, 1985)
1986 Canadian Society of Exploration Geophysicists (Vol. 22, No. 1)
1985 Arch Notes (85-4)

TECHNICAL PAPERS & PRESENTATIONS


2001 The Naval Dockyard Cottages, Point Frederick and the Garrison Hospital, Point Henry: British Military strongholds or isolated outposts for the defenceless? A paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology, Niagara Falls, Ontario.


CURRICULUM VITAE OF SUSAN MARIE BAZELY


1989 "A Historical and Archaeological View of the Molly Brant Property" A paper presented at the 22nd Annual Meeting of the Canadian Archaeological Association, Fredericton, N.B.


APPOINTMENTS

• City of Kingston Ad Hoc Committee for Naming the Electoral Districts 2002 - 2003
• Executive Director, Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation 1996-current
• Director, Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation 1993-1996
• Management Committee, Save Ontario Shipwrecks 1989 - 1992
• Director, Save Ontario Shipwrecks 1987 - 1992
• President, Preserve Our Wrecks, Kingston 1987 - 1991

MEMBERSHIPS

• Association of Professional Archaeologists
• Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology
• Society for Historical Archaeology
• Ontario Archaeological Society
• Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation
• Preserve Our Wrecks, Kingston

AWARDS

• 2007 Ontario Archaeological Society Peggi Armstrong Award for Public Archaeology
Nadine Kopp

Experience and Skills

- Trained in excavation methods on military sites, domestic sites, pre-contact sites, and underwater sites
- Planned and executed fieldwork to record an early 18th century shipwreck
- Taught students excavation methods, note taking and planview drawing
- Managed an underwater archaeology outreach program for public schools
- Knowledge of material culture from historic and pre-contact sites
- Familiar with Parks Canada’s Archaeological Resource Database
- Proficient at digitally photographing artifacts and editing for publication with Adobe Photoshop
- Experience in report writing and preparation
- Experience in the assessment, organization and preparation of archaeological collections for storage
- Proficient in Microsoft Word, Microsoft Excel, Corel Draw, Adobe Photoshop, 3H Site Recorder, and AutoCAD
- Hold an Ontario Archaeological Research Licence

Education

2006- present, M.A. Candidate Program in Maritime Studies, East Carolina University, Greenville, North Carolina
- Completed two years of coursework, currently writing thesis
- Pending thesis: The Navy Bay Wreck: An Unknown Shipwreck in Kingston, Ontario
- Classes included Maritime History, Theory in Nautical Archaeology, Conservation, Ship Construction, Recording Small Boats, Basic and Advanced Research Methods
- Completed assignments using a Sokkia Total Station with TDS Recon, Sea Scan PC a side scan sonar record collecting and survey software package
- Completed two field schools: The first concentrated on three different rivers in North Carolina, the second on a single site in Kauai, Hawaii

Winter 2009, AutoCAD Basics, St. Lawrence College, Kingston, Ontario
- Learned how to create drawings and site plans with AutoCAD software

2002-2006, Honours Bachelor of Arts Program, Wilfrid Laurier University, Waterloo, Ontario
- Major: Archaeology and Anthropology with Co-op Option
- Completed an archaeological field school in historic archaeology in southern Ontario

- Obtained French Immersion Bilingual Certificate
- Completed the Boyd Archaeological Field School and excavated at the Seed-Barker Iroquoian village site (4 weeks)
  - Learned excavation techniques used on pre-contact sites and recording methods
  - Learned about pre-contact material culture and history
  - Participated in Native culture seminars and activities: learned how to make ceramic pots, reed baskets, hunting tools and techniques, knowledge of Native foods, learned how to knap stone tools

**Professional and Field Experience**

October 2008-September 2009, and February 2010-present, **Archaeological Technician**, Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation, Kingston, Ontario

- Excavated various historic Cultural Resource Management sites in the Kingston area
  - R68 Expansion, RMC, Kingston – Stage 2 (3 days, September 2009)
  - RMC Electrical Upgrade, RMC, Kingston – Stage 4 (4 days, September 2009)
  - RMC Electrical Upgrade, RMC, Kingston – Stage 2 (1 day, August 2009)
  - Fort Champlain, RMC, Kingston – Stage 2 (2 days, August 2009)
  - Cataraqui Mills, Kingston – Stage 2 (2 days, July 2009)
  - St. John’s Rectory, Bath, historic site – Stage 2 monitoring (1 day, June 2009)
  - Inverary Proposed Sub-division, Field Walking, Inverary – Stage 2 (2 days, May 2009)
  - RMC Communications Line, Kingston, historic site – Stage 2 (1 day, April 2009)
  - Westbrook Property Severance, Kingston – Stage 2 (1 day, April 2009)
  - Meadowbrook/Salvation Army Site, Kingston, historic site – Stage 2 (1 day, November 2008)
  - RMC Communications Line, Kingston, historic site – Stage 2 (1 day, November 2008)
  - 12 Redan St, Kingston, historic site – Stage 2 (1 day, October 16, 2008)
  - Birchall Pavilion, RMC, Kingston, historic site - Stage 3 (2 weeks, June 2008)

- Wrote Stage 1 and 2 reports to be presented to the Ministry of Culture which have included stratigraphic analysis and material culture analysis

• Bath Sewage Treatment Plant Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, Bath, Ontario, Manuscript on file, Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation, Kingston, Ontario (2009).


• Inventoried and photographed artifacts in preparation for reports
• Digitized site plans, and drawings such as planviews and profiles
• Used a CAD based program to generate site plans
• Administered a half-day introduction to archaeology education program for grade 11 students (one school in Kingston Ontario, two separate occasions)
• Designed posters and pamphlets to promote the Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation and its educational programming

October 2009-January 2010, Underwater Archaeologist, Underwater Archaeology Service, Parks Canada, Ottawa, Ontario
• Analyzed and wrote detailed inventory of historic artifacts recovered from underwater contexts from the Franklin Expedition Search and Red Bay National
Historic Site

- Assisted in the writing and preparation of several reports including the Franklin Expedition Search and Red Bay National Historic Site
- Inventoried photographs from Parks Canada sites across Canada including St. Lawrence Islands National Park, the Franklin Expedition search, Gwaii Haanas National Park Preserve and Haida Heritage Site, Trent-Severn Waterway National Historic Site, and Red Bay National Historic Site

July 2008-August 2008, Teaching Assistant, Historic Archaeology Field School, Wilfrid Laurier University, Dr. John Triggs, Cayuga, Ontario

- Supervised historic excavations in one area of the site at Ruthven Park National Historic Site (5 weeks, July-August 2008)
- Taught students how to excavate and record their units
- Kept detailed notes of excavation in this area of the site

June 2008, Project Leader, Navy Bay Wreck Project

- Organized non-disturbance survey of the Navy Bay Wreck in Navy Bay, Kingston (8 days)
- Supervised a team of volunteer SCUBA divers in recording measurements and site information
- Assembled data after daily dives and input into Site Recorder 4, a geographic information system and information management system commonly used in maritime archaeology and intertidal archaeology
- Produced a detailed site plan of the wreck
- Continuing research into the identity and significance of the wreck

August 2006-May 2008, Research Assistant, Dr. Brad Rodgers, East Carolina University, Greenville, North Carolina

- Investigated various aspects of Great Lakes maritime history and conservation

September 2007, Student, Fall Field School, East Carolina University

- Recorded an iron hulled ship off of the island of Kauai, Hawaii in high surge conditions (4 weeks)
- Co-operated with a team of students develop the strategy to be used for recording the site
- Gained experience with a total station for mapping the site

May-June 2007, Student, Summer Field School, East Carolina University

- Learned techniques for recording wrecks in low to zero visibility water through two shipwrecks located in North Carolina (5 weeks)
- Gained experience identifying submerged cultural resources through side scan sonar and magnetometers and ground truthing identified targets
May 2006-June 2006, Student, Historic Archaeology Field School, Wilfrid Laurier University, Dr. John Triggs, Cayuga, Ontario
- Excavated near a lock station along the Grand River at Ruthven Park National Historic Site (5 weeks)
- Gained experience with a total station for mapping field walking finds

2005, Field Archaeologist, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd., Waterloo, Ontario
- Caledonia, Ontario Hydro Project; Pre-contact Sites, Stage 3 (3 days, September October 2005)
- Elmira, Ontario, Pre-contact site, Stage 3 (2 days, December 2005)

May 2004-August 2004 and May 2005- August 2005, Assistant Archaeologist, Military Sites Unit, Parks Canada
- Applied standardized methods of excavation and note taking on Ontario military sites
  - Butler’s Barracks, excavation (2 weeks, July 2005)
  - Fort Henry, West Glacis; excavation (6 weeks, June 2005)
  - Fort Wellington, Signs (2 days, May 2005)
  - Sir John Johnson House, Trees (2 days, May 2005)
  - Fort Henry, Redoubt; excavation (7 weeks, July and August 2004)
  - Fort George, Ditches; excavation (1 week, June 2004)
  - Sir John Johnson House, Signs (1 week, May 2004)
- Wrote the field report for two years of excavations at Sir John Johnson House, which included property history, stratigraphic analysis and material culture analysis
  
- Washed, numbered, inventoried, bagged, sorted into storage artifacts recovered from excavations

**Related and Volunteer Experience**

August 2007- May 2008, Maritime Studies Association President
Maritime Studies Association, East Carolina University
- Kept students informed of school policies, important conferences, and news related to our discipline
- Organized various functions, including supplementary education sessions and social engagements

August 2007- May 2008, Outreach Coordinator, Volunteer
Maritime Studies Association, East Carolina University
- Organized outreach programs to local elementary schools to promote awareness of maritime archaeology and the importance of maritime heritage
Classes engaged the students and introduced them to the idea of investigating people in the past through the objects left behind.

**2007, Publication Designer, Maritime Studies, East Carolina University**
- Designed the cover for the *ECU Report Series* published through the PAST Foundation
- Designed a display board for the Maritime Studies Program illustrating past and current projects as well as classes to attract potential students at conferences.

**2005-2007, Volunteer Archaeologist, Wilfrid Laurier University and the Bermuda Maritime Museum, Bermuda**, Dr. John Triggs and Dr. Edward Harris
- Excavated late 18th century coastal fortifications at the Royal Naval Dockyard (1 week, August 2007)
- Supervised at The Grove, the 17th-18th century residence of the second governor of Bermuda, Daniel Tucker (10 days, February 2007)
- Excavated at late 17th- early 18th century domestic sites (2 weeks, May 2007; 1 week, August 2007)
- Excavated at The Grove (10 days, February 2005; 10 days, February 2006)
- Excavated early 18th century coastal fortifications at Fort Bruere (2 weeks, December 2005)
- Excavated at Summertown, Watchtower; excavation (1 day, May 2005)
- Assisted in recording historic military structures
- Catalogued, organized and prepared artifacts for storage

**June 2006, Volunteer Archaeologist, Military Sites Unit, Parks Canada**
- Applied standardized methods of excavation and note taking at Fort Henry National Historic Site (1 week)

**September 2005-2006, Volunteer, Historic Archaeology Lab, Wilfrid Laurier University, Waterloo, Ontario**
- Inventoried artifacts from an historic house site

**Other Certifications**
- First Aid and CPR C
- Canadian Coast Guard Pleasure Craft Operator Card
- Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS) training
- PADI Open Water Diver
CATARAQUI ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION

• NAUI Enriched Air Nitrox Diver
• Oxygen First Aid for Scuba Diving Injuries
• On-Site Neurological Assessment for Divers

Awards

Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology
• First place in Student Paper Competition (2006)

Professional Memberships

Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology
• Member (2004-present)

Society for Historical Archaeology
• Member (2007-present)

Publications and Presentations


